

GOVERNMENT IN NEW HANDS

President Taft Takes Oath of Office in Senate Chamber Because of Blinding Snow Storm Raging Without.

Washington, Special.—With all the homage that assembled thousands, representative of every State, almost every hamlet, of the nation could pay, the accompaniment of martial music, the rhythmic tramp of soldiers' feet, the echo of saluting guns, the unchecked enthusiasm privileged only to a free people of a great republic, William Howard Taft, of Ohio, Thursday became the twenty-seventh President of the United States.

And not without its influence upon the day and the epoch-making event was the exit of Theodore Roosevelt heralded by countless admirers for seven years past as the most picturesque, the most virile and one of the greatest figures ever upon the stage of American public life.

Panoramic Decorations.
The inspiring medley of national airs, of folk song, of blood-stirring

lifted, unflinchingly attested the oath of office.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," kissed an open Bible in the hands of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and stood erect—President of the greatest nation on earth.

After his inaugural address hundreds pressed about to grasp his hand, until at last he slipped away to the President's room in the Senate, where he rested a few minutes before beginning the return to the White House.

Roosevelt Withdraws.
The retiring President loath to divide the honor with his successor, quietly began the journey to the Union Station, where he took a special train for Oyster Bay.

The new President and Mrs. Taft were alone in the first carriage, and the drive from the Capitol to the

THE NEW CABINET

Statesmen Who Will Be Taft's Counsellors.

Of great interest to the country at this time is the Cabinet which is to be President Taft's official family for the present administration. The following sketches of the men chosen by the incoming president, are taken from a recent article in the Philadelphia Record.

Secretary of State.

Philander Chase Knox was born at Brownsville Pa., in 1835. He graduated at Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1875. From 1876 to 1877 he was assistant United States district attorney. In 1901 he was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President McKinley and retained the post under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt until 1904, when he was appointed by Governor Pennypacker to succeed the late M. S. Quay as United States senator from Pennsylvania. He has been in the Senate ever since.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Franklin MacVeagh, a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, who was a member of the Garfield cabinet, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1862 from Yale and in 1864 from the Columbia Law School. On account of ill-health gave up the profession and went to Chicago, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits. He was Democratic candidate for the United States senate from Illinois in 1894 but was defeated. He is president of the Bureau of Charities and Municipal Art is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation and is vice-president of the American Civic Association.

Secretary of War.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson was born at Columbus, Miss., in 1851, and graduated from the University of Nashville in 1871. He served several times by special commission of the Tennessee supreme court. From 1895 to 1897 he was assistant attorney general of the United States. In politics he has generally been a Democrat. He will be appointed as from Tennessee. He is president of the American Bar Association. He weighs 270 pounds and is 6 feet 3 inches in height. He is wealthy. He and Mr. Taft call each other "Bill" and "Jake."

Attorney General.

George W. Wickersham is a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh in 1858. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of L.L. B. in 1880. In Martindale's American Law Directory he is rated as "very good" in legal ability and "very high" under the classification of recommendations—these are the highest and most laudable ratings contained in the directory. Mr. Wickersham has been particularly prominent in corporation law, and in this respect resembles his two predecessors—Senator Knox and Senator-elect Root.

Postmaster General.

Frank Harris Hitchcock has been a government official nearly ever since he graduated from Harvard in 1891. He was born in 1867. He held various clerkships, bureau chieftainships, etc. and finally became assistant postmaster general. He took charge of the campaign of George B. Cortelyou for the presidential nomination, but when this boom was squelched was invited to become manager for the Taft boom which he did.

Secretary of the Navy.

George Von Lengerke Meyer, now postmaster general, was born in 1858, graduated from Harvard in 1879. He is very wealthy. He was speaker of the house in Massachusetts in 1894, and was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1900. In 1905 he was transferred to Russia, and in 1907 was recalled to become a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Secretary of the Interior.

Richard Achilles Ballinger was born in Ohio in 1858, and after graduating in 1886 from Williams College, Massachusetts, removed to Seattle, Wash. He has written a number of volumes upon the law, served one term as a superior court judge, one term as mayor of Seattle, and has since 1907 been commissioner of the general land office.

Secretary of Agriculture.

James Wilson is a Scotchman, and therefore the one man in the cabinet who could not succeed to the presidency. He was born in 1835, and came to the United States in 1852, settling in Connecticut, but went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He has been secretary of agriculture since 1897 and his appointment to the Taft cabinet will give him a record unparalleled in cabinet service.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, is a native of Texas and has earned a fortune in the practice of law. His legal practice has been largely for corporations. Mr. Nagel is extremely tall and slender, thin-faced, brown hair and mustache mixed with gray. He was born in 1849. He did not receive a college education, but spent one year in the University of Berlin, where he studied Roman law, political economy, etc. After studying abroad he returned to St. Louis in 1873 and served as a member of the Missouri legislature and as president of the St. Louis city council.

NEW LAWS ENACTED

List of Acts Enrolled by General Assembly.

The following important acts of general interest were ratified by the general assembly at the session just closed:

To incorporate the Edisto Power company with certain rights, privileges, immunities and liabilities.

To amend section 2012, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, conferring power to condemn lands, streams and watersheds, and for sewerage.

To amend sections 2383 and 2384 of the code with reference to renunciation of dower and the record thereof.

To amend the law in reference to and to regulate the sale, use, consumption, manufacture, possession, etc., of alcoholic liquors, in so far as the same applies to the counties of Charleston and Georgetown.

To prescribe the punishment for rape and assault with attempt to rape and to provide for taking positions of females in such cases.

To amend 309 of the code of laws, so as to make a verdict of the jury and an order of the court in the county where rendered a lien upon the real estate of the person against whom it is rendered from the rendition thereof till the expiration of five days from the rising of the court at which same was rendered.

To require electric street railway companies to affix inclosed vestibules to their cars.

To fix the fees of the clerk of court of Sumter county.

To make it unlawful to pay dividends on stock in any corporation unless the same are actually earned on the capital stock of such company and for any false statement in regard to such company.

To declare the soliciting of orders or offer to sell liquors or beverages containing alcohol a misdemeanor and to provide punishment therefor.

To repeal section 3059 of the code relating to the lien law.

To incorporate Marlboro and Southern Railway company.

To amend an act granting to the United States of America the title of this State to and the jurisdiction of this State over certain lands on Sullivan's Island.

To amend an act entitled "An act to limit the hours of labor in cotton and woolen mills."

To prohibit the manufacture, sale, barter, exchange, giving away to induce trade, the furnishing at public places or otherwise disposing of alcohol, spirituous vinous or malt liquors or beverages by what soever name called, which a drunk to excess will produce, intoxication, except for sale of alcohol in certain cases upon certain conditions and except the sale of wines for sacramental purposes and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

To amend an act to make term of office of county superintendents of education and county supervisors and registers of mesne conveyance four years.

To authorize masters to administer oaths, etc.

To amend sections 1, 3 and 6 of an act to provide for the manner in which owners or projectors of any railroad company incorporated under the laws of other States or counties may become incorporated in this State.

To release beneficiary students attending State colleges from the obligation to teach school if appointed to naval or military of the United States or to position in the army of the government services of the United States.

To incorporate the offices and members of Marlboro lodge of Free and Accepted Masonry of Bennettsville under and by the name and style of Marlboro lodge of Masons.

To amend an act to declare the law in reference to and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors, so as to change the compensation of the members of the county dispensary board for Richland and Chester counties.

To amend chapter 6, article 1, of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, in relation to State insurance of public property.

To regulate the manufacture, sale and delivery of commercial fertilizers and to provide penalties and punishment for violation of this act.

To further protect the public health and the health of domestic animals by providing for the inspection of live stock imported into the State of South Carolina for breeding dairy work or feeding purposes and to provide for the eradication and exclusion of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock from the State.

To amend section 2223 of code so as to further define and extend the liability of telegraph companies in cases of mental anguish or suffering.

To provide for the purchase and presentation of a silver service to the battleship South Carolina and to make an appropriation therefor.

To authorize the governor to parole prisoners on conditions.

To provide certain conditions to be imposed upon certain foreign insurance companies and certain other foreign companies for the privilege of entering and doing business in this State.

To prohibit persons owning or keeping sheep-killing dogs.

To empower the grand jury to em-

ploy expert accountants and to provide for their compensation.

To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a bank examiner and to define the duties of his office."

To exempt certain property belonging to Young Men's Christian associations in this State from taxation.

To amend an act requiring railroad companies to put cinder deflectors on passenger coaches.

To provide for a monument to the heroism, fidelity and fortitude of the women of South Carolina during the war between the Confederate States and the United States.

To require county treasurers of the State to deposit in chartered banks surplus or unused funds at interest.

To ratify the amendment to section 7, article 8, of the constitution, relating to municipal bonded indebtedness.

To prohibit the fraudulent use of credit of corporations.

To repeal section 1295, volume 1, code of laws of 1902, relating to the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, and to enlarge the powers of the board of trustees of said college.

To amend section 378, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, so as to definitely fix amount of mileage to be paid to county boards of equalization.

To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and to amend the charters of others heretofore granted."

To declare the willful or wanton burning of any building which is insured a felony and to provide punishment therefor.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the issuance of bonds in public school districts in South Carolina."

To fix the salary of the mayor or intendant of any city or town heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the general laws of the State.

To make article 7 of chapter 14 of volume 1 of the code of laws of South Carolina applicable to banks.

To fix the place of trial in all actions to recover a penalty fixed by statute for delay, loss or damage to freight by common carriers.

To incorporate the Wateree Power company.

Regulating appropriations made to meet the ordinary expenses of the State.

To require all school warrants to be approved by the county superintendent or education.

To provide for the investigation of the State Hospital for the Insane.

To amend the law in relation to the names and location of the voting precincts in this State.

To amend sections 298, 406, 409, 259 and 275, volume 1, code of laws, A. D. 1902, relating to powers and duties of county treasurer and the collection and assessment of taxes.

To require the comptroller general to draw his warrant in favor of certain Confederate soldiers and the State treasurer to pay the same.

To amend chapter 43 of volume 1, of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, by inserting therein: "One additional section to be known as section 1774a, relating to banks."

To amend section 1555, volume 1, code of laws of South Carolina, 1902.

To prescribe the manner in which the State treasurer shall pay out the income from the funds of \$50,490 held by him pursuant to an act of congress for the benefit of free public schools in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke in Beaufort and Hampton counties.

Declaring it a misdemeanor to draw and utter any check, draft or order where the drawer has not at the time sufficient funds to meet the same, and providing punishment therefor.

To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to make the term of office of the county superintendent and register of mesne conveyance four years."

To amend the law relating to magistrates and their constables, their powers, duties, jurisdiction, salaries, etc.

To regulate the collection and distribution of dead bodies for scientific purposes.

To authorize the payment of certain back pensions.

To amend sections 506, 508 and 513 of the code of criminal laws, volume 2, relating to gambling.

To increase the average length of the school term and to improve the efficiency of the public schools in this State.

To provide for the closing of the several dispensaries in this State and for the sale of all stocks of liquors, beverages, fixtures and other property belonging to the several dispensaries.

To provide for the levy of taxes for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1903.

To make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1903, and to provide for a tax sufficient to defray the same.

To amend the law with reference to compensation and salaries of county officers.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a department of agriculture, commerce and immigration, and to provide for the appointment and compensation of a commissioner," approved the 23rd day of Feb-

STORM CUTS WIDE SWATH

Several North Carolina Towns Swept by Furious Gale, Accompanied by Rain, Hail and Snow—Freight Train Blown From the Track at Dudley, on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Goldsboro, N. C., Special.—With the suddenness of a cyclone and the speed of a hurricane a storm came up out of the west about 1 o'clock Wednesday and swept the city with wind, dust, rain and hail for a half hour, with almost unprecedented fury, putting the electric wires out of commission and leveling some garden fences with the ground in several sections of the town. Many smoke stacks and roofs were blown down. Two men narrowly escaped as two houses in building were demolished and a worthy negro man and his mule were crushed beneath a blown down barn.

Mr. Don Scott and his horse and buggy were blown from the road and the buggy was wrecked while he and the horse escaped.

Storm Damage Serious.

Washington, N. C., Special.—This city was visited Wednesday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock by a very severe wind and hail storm that swept over the lower part from the water front in an easterly direction, the wind attaining a velocity of about 65 miles and doing considerable damage. Five large smoke stacks of the Kugler Lumber Company plant were blown down causing an estimated damage of \$3,000. The Moss Planing Mill sheds and kiln were demolished; damage \$1,000. The Banner Lumber Company's sheds and stacks, \$500. Farren & Co., canning factory stack, \$100. The sloop Cassie was blown ashore high and dry on the banks of Pamlico river. At the Kugler Lumber Company, a large section of the mill roof was lifted up and carried a distance of seventy-five yards across the street.

Train Blown From Track.

Wilmington, Special.—J. B. Fountain, of the Atlantic Coast Line, is advised that Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, while a Wilmington-bound freight train of 65 cars was standing at a water tank at Dudley, a short distance this side of Goldsboro, a gale of wind of cyclone proportion struck the centre of the string of cars blowing six of them, all empties, clear of the main line and one on the track, blocking traffic for four hours. No one was injured and the was no freight loss. A wrecking crew was sent from Wilmington and expected to have the line clear by night. So far as could be learned there was no property damaged in the country round about.

Darkness Overshadowed Rocky Mount and Rain, Snow and Hail Fell.

Rocky Mount, Special.—The most peculiar storm in the history of this section occurred Wednesday afternoon. Rain, hail and snow fell and dark clouds overshadowed the city at 2 o'clock. Lamps had to be lighted in many instances while places of business were forced to cease on account of darkness. Passenger trains Nos. 48 and 89 were operated into the city with headlights and all cars lighted as at night. For the hour of day with the exception of eclipses it was the darkest time ever recalled by the oldest citizens. All forms of lower animal life prepared for night and chickens went to roost.

One Fatality in Sampson County Wind Unroofs Houses.

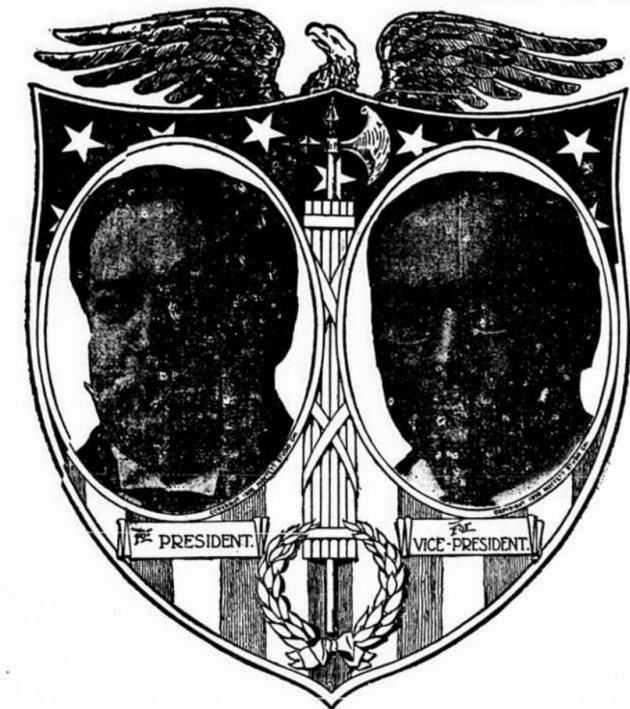
Clinton, Special.—A severe wind storm swept over this section shortly after the noon hour Wednesday. A number of houses were unroofed and some blown down. A tree was blown upon Jackson's saw mill, four miles west of Clinton, and Ben Sutton, a negro man was crushed to death by it. The country store of Robert Crumpler is reported blown down.

Severe at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Special.—The severest wind, thunder, rain and hail storm in recent years visited Fayetteville and this section Wednesday. As a result all the cotton mills here using the Buckhorn power have been compelled to suspend operations temporarily, though what damage was sustained at Buckhorn is not known here.

Asheville Has Weather to Suit Everybody.

Asheville, Special.—Asheville experienced all seasons of weather Wednesday. There was a heavy rain-fall Tuesday night. During the morning, however, conditions cleared and the sun came out bright and warm. Later there was a sudden shower came up with thunder and lightning. When this passed quickly it was again warm and the sun shone only to change shortly to snow and rain and sleet. In the afternoon it was cold with alternate snow and rain.



marches, floats over a kaleidoscopic panorama of red, white and blue; fluttering flags, wind-flapping bunting, every form and manner of decoration that could be devised in honor of the nation's chief pays its silent tribute to the day.

By dusk the pageant passing in constant review before the Court of Honor had its end; the light of day yielded the scepter to the most gorgeous and brilliant illumination of the Capitol ever attempted; the hiss of skyrocket, the jubilant crack and boom of every form of pyrotechnic device was heard; the rumble of carriage, the shouted command of officers, the beginning of the inaugural ball, came in for their own.

The escort from the White House to the Capitol consisted of members of the G. A. R., United Spanish War Veterans, and the Army and Navy Union.

The Vice President entered the Senate chamber just before noon, and in a speech filled with emotion expressed his regret at parting with that body. The scene was an affecting one.

Vice President Sherman.
Vice President Fairbanks, in his most impressive manner, then administered the oath to his successor. This impressive feature over, Mr. Fairbanks handed the gavel to Vice President Sherman, the retiring Vice President taking a seat near Speaker Cannon. Mr. Sherman then began his short inaugural address.

At its conclusion he administered the oath of the new Senators, some of them re-elected, and then formally adjourned the Senate. Gradually the procession began to move to the Senate Chamber where President-elect Taft was inducted into office.

Takes the Oath.
In all the day replete with history-making events the one great supreme moment was that when the shouting thousands ceased their acclaim, a solemn hush fell over the multitude, and the President-elect with hand up-

White House down Pennsylvania avenue consumed only about fifteen minutes.

Immediately after a hasty luncheon the Presidential party proceeded down the curved walk at the western side of the White House grounds and took their position in the reviewing stand in the Court of Honor.

The parade was several miles in length, and was more than three hours in passing the reviewing point. It formed in streets surrounding the capitol.

Who Made Up the Parade.

The greatest event in the life of William Howard Taft, now President of the United States, was now practically over. More than 22,000 soldiers and sailors, regular and volunteer, and more than 9,000 members of civic organizations were in the great parade, a total of nearly 32,000 persons.

Pyrotechnics.

The fireworks programme, which began at 8:30 o'clock contained fifty numbers, and embraced 1,000 rocket bombs, 500 batteries, 600 colored lights, 2 tons of colored fire, 50 balloons, 10,000 Roman candles, and 750 sky rockets. One of the unique features was a pillar of light 100 feet high, which was seen for miles around. The Star Spangled Banner was unfurled 1,000 feet in the air and the word, "Taft" appeared in letters of fire in the sky. This feature was accompanied by an aerial salute of twenty-one guns. The most spectacular piece was a "battle in the skies."

President Taft Leads the Dance.
President Taft and Vice President Sherman arrived at the ball at 9:30 p. m., when the grand march began, which was led by Mr. Taft, who also danced in the first waltz. The brilliant uniforms of the army and navy the gorgeous dress of the diplomatic corps, and the expensive costumes of the women, all went to make a scene that will long linger in the memories of the beholders.

SEVERE STORM ON HISTORIC 4TH OF MARCH

A fearful storm struck the nation again on the historic 4th of March. A Washington special says: Much suffering was caused among the vast inauguration crowd here by the wintry winds, the slush under foot and freezing temperature. Two persons were reported dead as a result of exposure and many other persons are seriously ill.

All the hospitals report that they have treated numerous cases of ex-

haustion among persons who stood for many hours in the slush and snow viewing the inaugural parade.

News from New York says: As a result of a blizzard which swept down unannounced Wednesday night, the middle Atlantic Seaboard from New York to Norfolk found itself buried in an avalanche of snow and swept by destructive winds. For a time conditions seemed to threaten a repetition of the blizzard of 1888.

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